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**TWO NEW GAMMARIDEAN AMPHIPODS (CRUSTACEA) COLLECTED  
BY THE SECOND CRUISE OF THE JAPANESE EXPEDITION  
OF DEEP SEA (JEDS-2)\***

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With 2 Text-figures

While examining gammaridean amphipods collected by "Ryôfû-maru" in the area ranging 37°55' N. to 42°26' N. in Latitude, 143°25' E. to 148°28' E. in Longitude of Japan Trench during September of 1959, the writer has identified the following eighteen species in total of all six collections by several gears, two of which belong to the Leucothoid and Paramphithoid groups seemed to be new to science. They are:

Lysianassidae

- Cyphocaris challenger* STEBBING
- Cyphocaris richardi* CHEVREUX
- Cyclocaris guilelmi* CHEVREUX
- Koroga megalops* HOLMES
- Aristias falcatus* STEPHENSEN
- Anonyx eous* GURJANOVA
- Paracallisoma alberti* CHEVREUX
- Bathycallisoma schellenbergi* (B. & V.)

Stegocephalidae

- Parandania boeckii* (STEBBING)

Ampeliscaidae

- Ampelisca macrocephala* LILJEBORG
- Ampelisca plumosa* HOLMES
- Ampelisca furcigera* BULYCHEVA
- Ampelisca eoa* GURJANOVA

Phoxocephalidae

- Paraphoxus oculatus* (SARS)
- Harpinia kobjakobae* BULYCHEVA

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\* JEDS Contribution No. 45.

## Leucothoidae

*Leucothoe pacifica*, sp. nov.

## Paramphithoidae

*Epimeria pelagica* BIRSTEIN & VINOGRADOV*Epimeria subcarinata*, sp. nov.

Recently, the oceanographic investigations of north-western part of the Pacific Ocean have been carried out extensively by the Russian ships, and a large number of bathypelagic gammaridean amphipods from the same area as ours have been reported by BIRSTEIN & VINOGRADOV (1955, 1958, and 1960) which are much available for examining the present gammaridean collections. Now, only two new species are herein described. A general account of the Amphipoda collected will be described in detail, including the Hyperidean group (in charge of Dr. Haruhiko IRIE) in near future.

The writer wishes to acknowledge the opportunity given by the Biological Section of the Committee of the JEDS for assigning the examination of the Gammaridean group to the writer through the courtesy of Prof. Dr. Haruhiko IRIE of Nagasaki University who takes the charge of Order Amphipoda as a whole and for reading this manuscript. The writer is also deeply grateful to Prof. Dr. Huzio UTINOMI of the Seto Marine Biological Laboratory of Kyoto University, for his constant aid and helpful advices in the study on this group, and for giving an opportunity of publishing this paper. The writer is also indebted to Mr. Yoshimasa ENOMOTO of the Tōkai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory, for his help in translating the Russian references into Japanese.

*Leucothoe pacifica*, sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

*Diagnosis:* Comparing with Sars' figures for *L. spinicarpa* (1895, pls. 100, 101, fig. 1), the differences are as follows: Eyes could not be seen. Lateral lobes of head somewhat angular. A thin interantennal plate vertically running through the median line of the front of head and separating right and left antennae, forms a large triangular tooth below, its acute apex extending forwards nearly to the end of peduncular third article of antenna 2. Asymmetrical lobe of upper lip in frontal view rather similar to that of *L. uschakovi* figured by GURJANOVA (1951, fig. 320). Epistome not so long and not so acute at apex, but never rounded as seen in *L. uschakovi*. Gnathopod 1, postero-proximal margin of article 2 setose; the apices of articles 5 and 7 not so delicately curved; article 7 relatively short, about one third as long as article 6. Gnathopod 2, posterior margin of articles 2 and 3 covered with many setae; article 6 rather more elongated. Coxae 1-4 somewhat narrower, particularly in coxa 4 of which the frontal margin slightly concave, and its lower

angle bearing a small, acute point, whereas article 2 of peraeopods 3-5 more broader; the lower hind margin in peraeopod 5 rather truncated. The third pleonal epimeron distinctly sinuate at the lower posterior corner. Otherwise, the new species nearly agrees with *L. spinicarpa* figured by Sars.

*Material*: St. B, off Kushiro, Hokkaido, 42°40' N. Lat., 144°30' E. Long., 490 m, Niino dredge, Sept. 17, 1959, one female specimen, 13 mm long (Holotype, Cat. No. 3084, preserved in writer's hand).

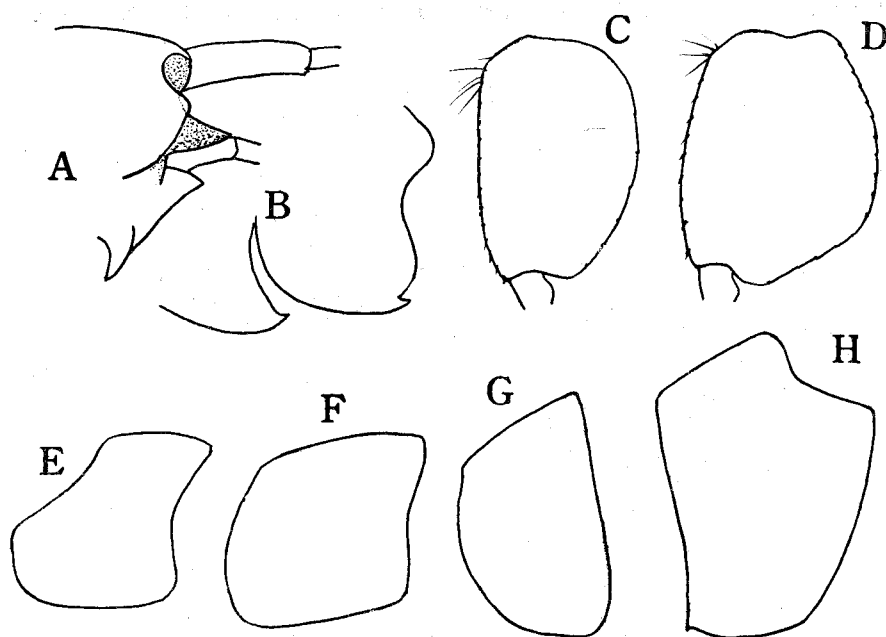


Fig. 1. *Leucothoe pacifica* sp. nov.

Female, 13 mm: A, front of head; B, epimeral plates 2 and 3; C and D, article 2 of peraeopods 3 and 5; E-H, coxal plates 1-4.

*Remarks*: The new species is closely related to *L. spinicarpa*, but lacks eyes in spite of being secured from such a relatively shallower depth of 490 meter. Two species of blind or nearly blind are hitherto known; *L. uschakovi* GURJANOVA (l. c.) from Greenland Sea, 3000 meter, and *L. panpulco* J. L. BARNARD (1961, p. 75, fig. 44) from depth of 3570 meter, off the Pacific coast of Panama, but this is distinguished from the former by antennae, coxa 1, gnathopod 1, epimeral plate 3, and epistome; and from the latter by the entire wanting of eyes, the shape of coxae 1-4, of article 2 of peraeopods 3-5, and of the infero-posterior angle of the third pleonal epimeron.

*Epimeria subcarinata*, sp. nov.

(Fig. 2)

**Diagnosis:** Rostrum not attaining to the end of the peduncular article 1 of the first antenna. Peraeon segments lacking dorsal carina. Posterior carinae of pleon segments 1 and 2 weak, not ending in a tooth, while each of pleon segments 3 and 4 produced to an acute process. Dorsal depression on pleon segment 4 wide and shallow. Eyes could be only faintly traced in spirit. Coxa 4 anteriorly recurved, attenuated; posteriorly bearing a somewhat long and

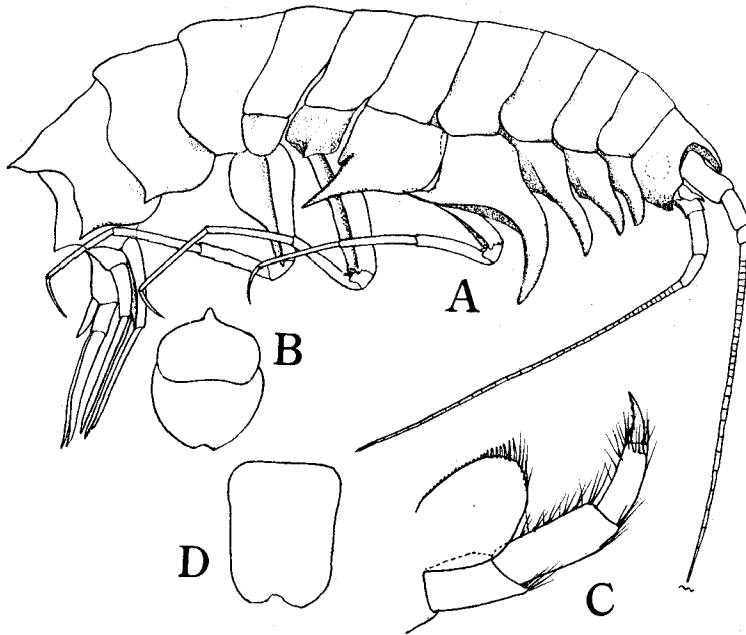


Fig. 2. *Epimeria subcarinata* sp. nov.

Female 23 mm, Holotype: A, lateral view. Female, 25.3 mm: B, upper lip; C, maxillipedal palp; D, telson.

blunt process. Coxa 5 acutely produced at the lower posterior corner. Pleonal epimera 1 and 2 with the hind margin largely bulging, but slightly convex on the third pleonal epimeron; pleonal epimera 2 and 3 with a tooth at the lower posterior corner, and bulging on the lower margin. Maxillipedal palp rather strong, its second article relatively long. Epistome with a small conical process at the distal end. Gnathopods like in *E. pacifica* GURJANOVA (1955: 191-194, figs. 12-13). Peraeopods long and slender; peraeopods 3 and 4 with a straight posterior margin on article 2; article 2 of peraeopod 5 dilate at base, then

abruptly narrowing to the distal end. Telson not narrowing towards the apex.

*Material*: St. S, off Onagawa near Sendai, 37°55' N. Lat., 143°25' E. Long., 2230 m, beam trawl, Sept. 11, 1959. Total: 3 female specimens; Holotype, 23 mm long (Cat. No. 3372, preserved in writer's hand); two other ones, 21 mm, and 25.3 mm in length.

*Remarks*: This is much closely related to *E. pacifica* (l.c.), but differs by the following characters; in *E. pacifica*, rostrum much elongated and reaching nearly to the distal end of peduncular third article of antenna 1; each of pleon segments 1-4 with a well developed dorsal projection; dorsal notch on pleon segment 4 narrow and steep; posterior process of coxa 5 nearly reaching to the posterior margin of the first pleonal epimeron; telson similar to the present new species, but narrowing distally; and showing a somewhat different shape of pleonal epimera 1-3.

The writer is, however, uncertain whether this new species is essentially distinctive from *E. pacifica* or not, in spite of the differences mentioned above. *E. pacifica* is based on the adult female of 21 mm long secured from the slope of the Trench in depths of 1450-1530 meters, E. of Shikotan I., while the present specimens of all adult female, 21.0-25.3 mm long were taken from the depth of 2230 meter, off Onagawa. Both species were therefore collected from the pretty neighboring localities each other, but the differences would not be due to ones such as both age and sex.

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